



Washington Correspondence.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1863

Gen. Burnside is said not to be all that one sh. Reports have come up continually

state of discontent, if not of insubordination, are to an alarming extent.

to go home. They are stupefied with contin-  
uances. I know that it is the habit of General

troops are panting for a battle, and so forth ; statements are entirely false. The Army of mac is capable of great deeds, and I believe win important victories over the enemy, but nevertheless in a dangerous state of discontent day. There are reasons for it, too, which to the least observant of men. In the first men are not paid. Small as it is,

who risk their lives in battle, it is not paid to  
men it is due, so that at this moment the mei-

[illegible]

The Herald is rapidly destroying the army, taking the heart out of it. Yet Mr. Stan- was so fierce last Summer and Fall in making arrests, has not a word to say respecting this work that is going on in the army. I have been led to write upon this subject from the reports that have been made to me by trust- persons, who have made personal observations in the army. It seems sometimes as if the President Administration were slumbering upon the of a fearful precipice, and that nothing will them to a comprehension of their situation. A great army is melting away like snow in

the small wake up such a man that it is gone. Republican friends in the West, "Can you spare troops by volunteering?" and they reply, "man." As for the draft, they say, "The West endure it." The Administration should fully heed the dangers ahead, and then do the best it overcome them.

There was a Convention of Colored People at the Church on Capital Hill, a few evenings since. Speeches were made, one by a colored man from St. New York, and the other by a white man.

our army Chaplain. The colored speaker was enthusiastic over the Emancipation Proclamation.

known upon the subject. For his part, he hated

White Chaplain who spoke next was very rattling views, and bold in their expression. He said that the Border States had gone out of the Union and that the Union had been abolished *de facto*. This, it strikes me, is the only view of the subject, and perhaps the correct one. It certainly would not be surprising if the Border influence yet were to overthrow the anti-slavery Cause. That influence is rapidly increasing, and its success in the field will save us from its

There has been a very instructing debate on the part of the war in the House since my last letter. debate included Messrs. Stevens of Pennsylvania, Hall of Massachusetts, and Colfax of Indiana, Kersey of Illinois, and other names not worth mentioning." Mr. Stevens somewhat startled me by his bold announcement of his theory of secession, which is, that the rebels have actually seceded from the Union, and that we must now war upon them precisely as if they were a foreign power, the Constitution having no binding force

on rebel territory. This doctrine the Republican party have adopted, and in reply to their disclaimer Mr. Stevens desires to say that I know perfectly well, as I do, I do not speak the sentiments of this side of the Atlantic. I have been a member of the party for the last fifteen years. I have always been a step in advance of the party I have acted in these matters; and I have been a consistent adherent of the principles I now enunciate, but that the measure the party have undertaken me and gone ahead, together with the gentlemen from New York, will again overtake me, and go with me, this infamous and bloody rebellion is ended. I have no doubt that the gentlemen from the seceding States; that it is a total liability and that title was must be carried on upon principles of justice and equity. I have no doubt that the adoption of the measures I have mentioned and at the outset of the war, the armistice of the late of the war, the armistice of the late of the war, in which these rebels can be exterminated. I find that they must treat those States as they have treated the States of the South, and settle with new men, and drive the present rebels as from this country; for I tell you they are not the same men, and I have no doubt that I credit a half and a half ago in a speech which I made, but

people in the free States. They have such devotion, energy and endurance, that nothing but extermination or exile or starvation will ever induce them to surrender to this government. I do not ask gentlemen to indorse my views, nor do I ask anybody but myself; but in order that I may have some credit for sagacity, I ask that gentlemen will write this down in their memories. I will not two years before they will call it up, or before I adopt my views, or adopt the other alternative of a disgraceful submission by this side of the river."

His message with Wadsworth of Kentucky Mr. Stearns attracted a reply from the Kentuckian worthy of consideration by the Administration. Speaking of the anti-slavery party at Washington, it was from the

Stevens—I desire to ask the gentleman a question at another part of that article, which I hope is so. I guess it is. I would ask him if he supports it if the emancipation proclamation is enforced, affect the condition of Kentucky with respect to Union? I mean, will it take her out of the

Wadsworth—It will not take her out of the No; by St. Paul! she cannot be taken out of Union by secession and abolition combined (cries of "Good!" and suppressed applause). The which that newspaper article alludes are there, have been used to defend us against rebellion, and

if necessary, against Abolitionism. As to  
tion, we despise and laugh at it. Mr. Lincoln  
has said that he cannot execute the Constitu-

slaves in that country, and much more. The slaves are mine, for I desire to call attention to the weight with the government. The slaves in show how terribly wrong is the pro-slavery of the country, and they also show the of the pro-slavery party as an organization that despairs of his country when he sees State to wheeling into line with slavery. The very free States. The pro-slavery party and the question of the free State are as a people who will. Will the good God above us decide that we corrupt to preserve us as one great nation, we thought and wicked? It is our great villainous race, and it is our race. This was the slave and, but I assure that our army and by pro- officers. We shall perhaps get over this time the nation from destruction, but I fear not. A Cox.

**CHANNING ON THE REFORMATION.** [Extract of a letter.] I have just returned from Washington. I have passed time very interesting and we have been repaid for the trouble of our journey by the hearing of Mr. Channing's sermon in the morning on the subject of the Reformation. The circumstances and place and, of course, something of time; but the sermon in itself was wonderfully good. I knew he was a very eloquent speaker and was surprised by the beauty of the perform-



